NEW YORK HERALD TURSDAY, AFRIL & 1878-QUADRUPLE SHRET.

SPANISH WAR BULLETINS.

Paper Victories, but the Insurgents Active.

Plan of the Campaign for the "Clearing Out" of the Rebels.

AGR'AMONTE'S REVENGE.

Conference, Ambuscade, a Real Surprise and Exchange of Prisoners.

HAVANA, March 20, 1873 The present state of the insurrection in Cuba offers some important changes. The Spanish Havana journals publish reports of numerous and repeated engagements with the insurgents, but the details given are so obscure, being purposely, in most cases, withheld from the public, that they cannot be considered as satisfactory or to be relied upon. Experience has taught the people here to never rely upon published war bulletins. How-ever, the stereotyped account of such affairs, with which we have been favored for four years back, has in some degree by force of circumstances beer slightly modified, and just at present we occasion ally, but rarely, read such deviations as follows: The insurgents in strong numbers resisted stub-ornly and mandeuvred for several hours, making iforts to involve our terces; but this time we were nabled to disperse them.

This, then, would clearly indicate that if "this time they were dispersed" there must have been others in which the insurgents obtained the advantage, also showing more combined and discipined efforts by the insurgents. In a recent conversation with an officer of high rank, and who has been in active service since the insurrection broke at present were very strong and were not at all an enemy to be despised. He also trankly stated that when equal in numbers they never avoided a combat, but, on the contrary, would attack with spirit and dash, using the machete freely; that their manœuvres showed that experience had taught them perfectly the science of war, and in equal Spaniards, as the greater part of the fighting men of the insurrection were veterans, who had gone through the four years' hardships and had most of them been wounded in battle. The troops at present opposed to them were mostly recruits, the country and chmate, and easily became dispirited at the guerilla warfare practised on them by the insurgents, and the toils and dangers they had to undergo soon undermined their constitu-tion and left them an easy prey to yellow fever and

In regard to the war correspondence published of operations, this officer freely confessed that his conversation, he endeavored to impress upon your correspondent that the reverses lately ex-perienced by the government troops had but light weight on the ultimate success of their arms. GOVERNMENT PLAN OF THE CAMPAIGN.

We who are in the secret of the plan of campaign We who are in the secret of the plan of campaign can easily understand this. The only object we have at present in view is to finish the new military trochat, so as to isolate the insurgents, separate the Eastern from the Central and the Central from the Western Department, and prevent the insurgents from making incursions from one department to the other; giving all our strength in troops to quarding these trochas and cities, and allowing our enemies to roam the wilderness at will until they get tired, as it is impossible to clear them out of their forests and their mountain fastnesses.

CHANCES OF SUCCESS. such really in theory appears to be the plan of the campaign; but how it will operate can easily be foreseen. So many new plans have been inef. excellent by the plainness of them; but experience has aiready shown that encompassing, encirching, enclosing, investing and efforts to starve the insurgents out have had the same results as the To locatize the insurgents by military

gents out have nad the same results as the threatening proclamations of Dulce, Rodas and Valimaseda. To localize the insurgents by military cordons, or troches, as the Spaniards call them, is scarcely to be thought of taking in consideration the topography of the Eastern and Central Departments, with the mountain chains traversing the whole extent of these departments, the dense forests and woods, the numerous caves, all of which protect the movements of the patriots, and they appear or disappear at will, and generally when the troops in pursuit of them least expect it. The insurgents are not to be starved. Cattle they can always find in the immense savannas of the Central Department, and, like Marion's men, they can make a meal out of the roots of the sweet points of the yam, the platano and other wild vegetables, and fruits found in abundance throughout the whole extent of the soil of Cuba.

MYSTERY IN AID OF THE ART OF WAR.

A pecuhar incident of the mysterious manner in which the war against the insurgents is carried on his recently been related to your correspondent by a perfectly reliable person. It must be remembered that, some two months ago, colonel Fucurual, commanding one of the columns of the Central Department, suddenly disappeared, and his capture by the Insurgents was reported; but in what manner was, however, not divinged at the time. On the contrary, rumors reached Santiago de Cuba about the middle of January that, by an act of treathery on the part of a certain Spanish colonel, Agramonte was made a prisoner during a conference held at the request of the Spaniards. The following is the manner in which Agramonte turned the tables on Colonel Prucurual, who is the officer referred to: Some time at the commencement of the year Prucurual offered General Riyachme to Origin Agramonte dead or alive, and with a view of carrying out this design sent a message to Agramonte begging a conference, alleging he had news of the utmost importance to the insurgents to communicate, which would set at rest all diff

The TEMITER'S BRIBES AND A PREEMAN'S TRIUMPH.

The appointed time of the interview arrived, and General agramonte, accompanied but by one aide, awaited the arrival of Colonel Prucurali, who soon appeared with two officers and a file six men. Prucurell immediately proposed to buy Agramonte with the sum of \$20,000, and provide a vessel' to take min each his chies away from the Island, agramonte spurned the propositions in the same raughty manner with which he rejected those lande him by the commissioners of Count Valmada on Jorner occasions. Pracurall then insend Agramonte that he was his prisoner; a strong lorce was near, and themselves being eight two. The control of the commissioner of the same agramone was useless. Agramone, not at aurprised at the turn affairs had taken, raised half—a preconcerted sign if treachery was attituded—the men he had stationed in the woods of captor.

captor.
NEGOTIATIONS AND EXCHANGE. NEGOTIATIONS AND EXCHANGE.

so happened that a few days previous the hards had captured Emilio Luaces, one of hermonte's stanchest chiefs and an itnimate of Police in Puerto Principe, was not taken into the city, but confined in one of the small forts not the city, but confined in one of the small forts not divulged, in order to prevent the clamor for his execution by the unconditionals of Puerto Principe. Immediately after, the capture of Prucurull Agramonte sent word to General Riquelme proposing an exchange of Luaces for Prucurull. Riquelme demanded the entire party, to which Agramonte agreed, with the message that eight Spaniards were still very little for one patriot. Prucurull is now again to be seen in Puerto Principe, and but a very lew are able to account for his mysterious disappearance and reappearance.

The Spanish Emancipation Bill Before The Puello.

THE SPANISH EMANCIPATION BILL REFORE THE PUBLIC.

The reception here of telegrams from Spain announcing the passage of the bil for the abolition of slavery in Porto Rico, has made but little impression upon the slavery party here. All their centerts have been specially directed to the keeping our this issue from its application to Cuba, and its section in Porto Rico, although lettered with the proviso that slaves must work for three years with their present masters, was considered inevitable.

and, coupled with the assurance that Cuba would not be touched at present, has not caused the impression expected of the slavocrats of this city, but it is not unusual that these fellows bark a great deal and bite not at all. The parties most interested that the abolition decree should be extended to this island—namely, the slaves, principally those in the cities, who are mostly creoles, well aware of all that is transpiring—shake their neads and murmur and whisperamong themselves, saying, "if we are not soon freed we will free ourselves."

The PORTO RICO LAW AND THE PRESS.

The press comments variously upon the new law

The press comments variously upon the new law for Porto Rico. The stately Diario briefly gives the fact and speculates over the results of the next elections, which it expects will prove to be stormy and strongly contested. The Pox de Cuba discusses the question at more length, and states that the smendment to the original project of immediate emancipation, of obligation to slaves to serve three years longer, is probably a concession made by the government in behalf of the interests which were against immediate emancipation, thus showing itself more fexible than the previous Ministry and even the majority; but judges as rather inadvisable, in a political view that the indemnification, which freedom granted by the National Assembly to those in a province who were wanting in that therty, by the consent of all the national treasury would thus obtain would not compensate for what would be jost in a political view charge of the local treasury. The economy which the national treasury would thus obtain would not compensate for what would be jost in a political view in the preferable. Three years is too long a time to wait for the beginning of liberation and too short as a preparation between forced labor and too short as a preparation between forced labor and absolute liberty. The Fox is further of epinion that two years ago Forto Rico would have obtained more havorable conditions than those which the same Republic than can now be asked with any hopes of reaching them.

In referring to the dissolution of the Cortes, the Vox states that it will not sinne in the annais of the present time for wission, political skill or foresight; but its name will be linked to one of the most memorable facts of the present age, proving that great qualities are not always necessary to obtain name and a place in history. The Yox and one of the present time for wission, political skill or foresight; but its name will be linked to one of the stank and its existence, allow the homeoney and especially municipal questions. It is well known, a

refused. This matter may be profile of disturbances yet.

PROPERTY IN THE PRESS.

The Constancia in a curious paragraph reveals its importance and shows something of the productiveness of Havana journalism. It says that from the 15th of July of the past year, on which Gil Gilpi took charge of that journal, to the 1st of March, \$16,700 have been disbursed above its income, of which the directors and owners paid \$8,000, the remainder having been paid by the Irlends of the journal, who will not abandon it. The monthly loss to the journal, which has been reduced to \$800, and, says the editor, this amount will be supplied to us for years, if need be, by the friends and partisans of the Constancia and its views.

CAPTURE OF THE SPANISH GENERAL POR-

The Herald Despatch Confirmed-Sketch of a Bloodthirsty Martinet-Torturing

The recent telegraphic despatch to the New YORK HERALD from Key West stating that the spanish commander of the forces in the Cinco Villas district. General Portillia, had been cap tured by the patriot forces, is now confirmed by the arrival of a Cuban patriot from Havana, who threatening proclamations of Dulce, Rodas and not only asserts that the General has been capto estimate the amount of demoralization which this capture will bring about in the minds of the Spanish tyrants who new hold enslaved Cuba. The gentleman who brought

which this capture will bring about in the minds of the Spanish tyrants who now hold ensiaved Cuba. The gentleman who brought the news was not aware if the prisoners are now alive or dead, but the possibility is that, as Cubans and Spaniards long adopted the principle of making no prisoners, all the men in question now sleep beneath the sod.

SENTCH OF GENERAL PORTILIA.

General Portlillia was a native of Catalonia, born in 1818, and at an early age entered the Spanish army and was attached to an inmanty regiment, and did good service in Spain in the periodical revolutions of that country begotten by every fresh pronunciamento. The year 1865 found him engaged in the reoccupation of St. Domingo and situated at the town of Monte Criste, a town near Porto Plata, and officiating as a colonel, under the orders of General Izquierdo, who subsequently became Captain General of the Spanish province of Castilia. Portiliia, who was thought a good disciplinarian, if not a man of much brains, was premoted before the Spanish evacuation of St. Domingo to the rank of brigadier general. When the revolution commenced in Cuba in 1869 he was placed in command of the Cinco Villas Clara, Sanii Espiritu and Remedios, ilis horrible barbarity towards Cubán prisoners is a matter of history, notably his treatment of the General Villeja's lamily, which is one of the most honored in Cuba, and it is alleged that many of the prisoners made were tortured by Portillia's order, and from his crueity he gained the soubriquet of the "Wolf of Cinco Villas." His despetism and atrogance towards the men under his command were also the theme of much cenversation. The staff captured would consist in all probability of the following members:—Three aides-decamp, Chief of Engineers, Chief of Artillery, ive adjutants, a doctor and servants.

In September, 1869, Colonel Portal, acting under the orders of General Portilia, captured and executed General Honorato Castilio. Four months later his consin, General Angel Castillo, captured Colenel Portal, with 300 m

GERRIT SMITH ON SLAVERY IN CUBA.

Letter from the Veteran Abolitionist to the Cuban Anti-Slavery Committee.

РЕТЕВВОВО, April 4, 1873. MY DEAR PRIENDS—The pamphlet entitled "Slavery in Cuba," which your letter promised me, has at last come. I have read it with interest.

You ask me to write an article in behalf of the Cuban cause. But I am getting too old to write for the press. Moreover, it is enough for me to say that I am still the friend of that cause, as much so as I was when, a few years ago, I gave largely and

that I am still the friend of that cause, as much so as I was when, a few years ago, I gave largely and repeatedly to the Cuban Aid Association in New York, and as much so as I was when an article from my pen, in behalf of that cause, was published in the New York Sun.

As I viewed it our government should, long ago, have conceded belilgerent rights to the Cubans struggling for freedom from the yoke of Spain and from the yoke of slavery. Then, too, if this concession had not resulted in such freedom our government should have united with other governments to put an end to that internal type of slavery which Spanish power upholds in Cuba and to the wholesale murders which this Power persists in perpetrating there.

The world is too far atvanced in a rational civilization and in an all-comprehending fraternal religion that it should any leager be allowable for the nations to stand still while one of them continues to indulge in the horried crimes of which, if they were ever guilty, they have thoroughly repented. If Spain will not cease from her singular and superiative wickedness the other nations should make common cause against her and stay her enslaving and murderous hand.

The Reavenly Father has placed the whole world in the care of the whole world, the whole human family in the care of the whole human family. The conventional or human arrangement whereby a nation is left to govern itself is wise, but it does not exempt the nation from the world's supervision. If such nation, instead of governing its subjects rationally snall sink into the madness of ensaving and slaughtering them, then must the other nations fall back upon their original right,

but a slave pen and a slaughter house? It is, emphatically, high time that the nations should spread, over her the wing of mercy, even if in doing so they should have to override both national and international law. Intervention in such a case is backed by the higher law of the great God and of negregate mankind.

Far better, however, than this will it be if Spain—new, thank Heaven! a Republic—shall be so imbued with the spirit of her Castelar and her other high-souled orators and leaders as to deal fraternally and lovingly with all the races of Cuba.

Your society, in its great work of enlightening and directing the public sentiment, will need money to pay printers and lecturers. I trust that many will contribute to supply this need.

Please hand your treasurer the inclosed draft for a couple of hundred dollass.

Go on, and stop not till your great work is done!

Your friend,

GERRIT SMITH.

GARNET, D. D., Secretary.

CUBAN LIBERTY.

A Lecture by Antonio Zambrana-"Cuba Shall Ere Long Be Free"-The Wife of

Irving Hall was filled with an audience of some seven hundred Cubans last evening to hear a lecture by Mr. Antonio Zambrana (a representative of the Cuban Congress who escaped from the island in an open boat on the 7th of last month), entitled "The Present Condition of the Cuban Insurrecby Mr. Piniero, who spoke in the highest terms of his bravery as a soldier and his valuable services in the Cuban Congress. Mr. Zambrana then commenced his lecture by describing the noble band at Yars, who in 1868 swore to be free or die, and depicted in graphic terms the progress of the revolution, and how from an insignificant com-mencement it had grown to its present large di-

revolution, and how from an insignificant commencement it had grown to its present large dimensions. He then dwelt en the glorious beauty of their loved isle, and prayed the Father of All Mercies that in His good time He would give it back to the long-sudering Cubans, who had submitted to centuries of tyranny at the hands of the Spaniards. "Yes," exclaimed the lecturer,

"GURA SHALL ERE LONG BE FREE and the baneful flag of Span shall be seen there no more, and we shall forever be ridden of our Spanish chains and fetters. Fighting in our bushes and while hiding in our mountain recesses it is our daily prayer, and the patriots are all sworn to do or die. We have all felt deeply grateful for the arms and expeditions sent out to us from this country, and our hearts beat sympathetically with our brethren residing in foreign lands, and we felt that our efforts on behalf of Cuba Libre were appreciated. Our cause is not the cause of a people, it is the cause of Christianity and civilization—(cheers)—and, with God and our right, we will prevail. Our PROSECTS WERE NEVER BRIGHTER than they are at the present moment, and our troops are confident of success. In conclusion I would pray that the differences of opinion which have existed here for some time may no longer exist, and that you work, one and all, with heart and soul, for the redemption of Cuba.

Among the audience was Mrs. Cespedes, wife of the President of the Republic of Cuba; Miguel de Aldama, H. Cisneros, Leandro and Andreas Rodriguez, J. M. Mayorga and many other distinguished patriots.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

Issuing of War Bonds in Arkansas-Act of Open Hostility-A Maryland Railroad Case-A Louisiana Cotton

The following opinions were delivered by the Supreme Court of the United States to-day:-

The following opinions were delivered by the Supreme Court of the United States to-day:— No. 178. Havener vs. Woodruff—Certificate of division from the Eastern District of Arkansas—In this case Havener sued Woodruff on a promissory note given for a consideration in war bonds issued by the Arkansas Secession Convention. On the trial the Court divided in opinion on the following questions which were certified to this Court for answer: First—Was that consideration of the note void on the grounds of public policy, so that no action could be sustained? Second—Was the consideration of the note filegal under the principles of public law, the constitution of the United States and the laws of Congress and the proclamation of the President relating to the rebellion, which existed and was pending when the note was made?

These questions are both answered in the affirmative, the Court holding that the issuing of the bonds was an act of open hostility to the United States, declaring the adherence of the Convention to the enemies of the government, and that altogether the bonds were used as a circulating medium in the sense that any negotiable money instrument, founded on the public faith in its payment, is such a medium. They were still not a forced currency which the people of that section were obliged to use. In this the case is distinguishable from the case of Thorington vs. Smith, before decided by this Court. There the mency as a consideration, and it was sustained on the ground that it was the only medium of exange of a people under the absolute control of question was noon the validity of Confederate money as a consideration, and it was sustained on the ground that it was the only medium of exchange of a people under the absolute control of the Confederate government, and was kence a forced currency. Mr. Justice Miller concurred, or rather acquiesced, in the opinion, although he thought the consideration in this case was within the principle of Thorington vs. Smith; and he did so because it

this case was within the principle of Thorington vs. Smith; and he did so because it limited that case as a precedent, he having reluctantly concurred therein on account of the apparent necessity for protecting millions of people in the transactions of a term of years. Mr. Justice Field delivered the opinion of the Court.

No. 159. United States vs. The Baltimore and Ohio Baliroad Company—Error to the Circuit Court for the District of Maryland.—In 1854 the company mortgaged its road to indemnify the city against a debt which it was to incur in issuing certain bonds in aid of the company. The mortgage required the company to provide the city with the amount needed to pay the interest on the bonds as it fell due, and finally with the sum needed to pay the principal. The company has retained from its quarterly payments to the city the amount of the government tax, and the question is whether the company is liable for the tax. The Court below held that the interest tax was the property of the city, and that it could not be taxed for that reason. This Court affirm that judgment, holding that the iona was solely for the benefit of the city, and that the croise not be shaded in the property of the corporation of Baltimore; that it is not within the power of Congress to tax the property of the corporation, and that it was not the internal Revenue laws to tax the property of such corporations, it is also held that the tax imposed by the 122d section of the Internal Revenue and the court, Mr. Justice Chiford dissenting.

No. 136. The United States vs. Tweed—Error to the Circuit Court for the District of Consistan.—In this case Tweed was a government agent, as he alleged, for the purchase of cotton on the Red River. He purchase of cotton on the Red River. He purchase of cotton from other sourches for his own benefit, but it was seized by the government, and this action was taken possession of by Tweed as an agent of the United States, brought the case here, where Tweed's title is sustained and the judgment affirmed. Mr. J

THE JERSEY CHARTER ELECTIONS. Governor Parker's Courseon the Hoboken

Question.
In Jersey City, Hoboken and New Brunswick municipal officers will be elected to-day. The all-absorbing topic is the consolidation of Boboken with Jersey City. Governor Park ker has concluded not to sign the bill till the election is over as he is apprehensive some confusion might ensue on account of the weighty interests involved and the want of due time for full deliberation on the part of the people of both atties. However it has been decided in several districts to cast votes for consolidation, and by the terms of the bill it is previded that the measure may be voted upon at any subsequent election. So that the people of Hoboken have a few months more of separate municipal existence before them. The feeling yesterday in Hoboken showed that a large majority are in favor of consolidation. In the camp of the monopely alarm reigns lest even by accident Hoboken en should to-day be wrested from its grasp. When consolidation is accomplished Weehawken must follow, and the city will have its rightful property restored. municipal officers will be elected to-day. The

NEW ENGLAND METHODISTS' ANNUAL CON

At to-day's session of the New England Annual Conference of Methodists the report of the Committee on the American Bible Society was submitted. The management was heartily endorsed. and a serious of resolutions commending the Society and asking the co-operation of the Church society and asking the co-operation of the Church in aiding it were adopted. The following persons were chosen officers of the Church Extension Society:—President, Rev. Joseph Scott; Vice President, O. T. Taylor; Corresponding Secretary, Rev. W. G. Leonard; Treasurer, James P. Magce. Resolutions complimentary to the Rev. William Battler. D. D., recently appointed Superintendent of the Methodist Missions in Mexico, were submitted and adopted. A resolution, stating the need of a denominational missionsry magazine, to be issued monthly in the city of New York, and urging immediate steps in this direction, was also read and adopted.

SECRETARY PRO TEM.

Rare Admiral Robeson Playing at Soldiers.

"AN EXECUTIVE SESSION."

The Dual Secretary in Conference with the Chiefs of Bureaus.

HOURS AT THE WAR OFFICE.

How the Salty Minister of Marine Transacts Business-Judge Holt, General Townsend, Surgeon General Barnes and Admiral Case.

WASHINGTON, April 2, 1873.

May the service united pe'er sever. So warbied that plump and jovial mariner, Rear gavly traversed the narrow distance between the from the former, he was about to enter the latter as the above-quoted strain from an old and well-worn sea ballad was borne from his lips by gentle Spring zephyrs to the ears of those about the door. General Belknap, that heroic sized and visaged Sheridan, to inspect the latter's rough riders in Northern Texas and on the Rio Grande; and as the Attorney General has ruled that brave Tecumseh Sherman is precluded by law from doing anything useful in a civil way, now that his sword is condemned to idleness, the whole burden of govern-ing the land and naval forces has fallen upon the broad and shapely shoulders of the Secretary of the Navy. Thus, again, after a legal separation of seventy-five years' duration, is the spectacle offered of a "united service," so far as concerns

ROBESON AT ARMY WEADOUARTERS

the naval destinies of a great nation by referring ing, and was on his way, fresh and eager, to the questions which, because they were new and shortlived, offered greater attraction to study and wider nius. Before proceeding up-stairs to the Ministerial sanctum he sought on the lower floor the unpretending single room that is made to support the pretentious title of "Headquarters of the Army:" but, early as it was in the official day Sherman, to whom a secretary or shorthand writer would be a hindrance, had already read and answered his daily average of twenty or thirty letters, and, escaping from confinement, was taking "all out of doors" into his lungs and measuring the capacious pavé by hasty strides toward the Capitol, perhaps to develop a new thought into a useful maxim, by following it up in Mr. Spofford's big library. Mr. Robeson, therefore, stepped across the hallway to the room of Adjutant General Townsend, a gentleman, in person and surroundings, intensely suggestive of all that is prim and proper, formal and decorous in bureaucratic life. Here the chilliness of the official atmosphere soon proved too much for the joyous speak, to the "comforts of a home" in the dim and growsy old Navy Department. His flight was hastened, too, by the impending recital of some abstruse point of military etiquette that arose during the Florida war, and which, though happily settled labor, was unhappily recalled from the grave of the adjutantal memory by a chance coincidence of the present time. It was against such ghostly resur rections that the Saxon-bearded Belknap had so often to raise the fervid invocation, "Good Lord, tary's hand on the breaking up of the last Cabinet meeting before his departure to inspect Sheridan he had whispered in his ear a hasty caution against bumping on the twin rocks of

"CUSTOM" AND "PRECEDENT," company with the Adjutant General. So the ad interim Secretary of War sought the room above, wherein, after dropping anchor by the sec-retarial desk, he dropped his hand upon the knob of the call-bell, placed in echelon upon the right fiank of Scott's Military Dictionary, with its left slightly "refused." as laid down in Upton and Jomini. Answering the summons came a colored messenger, a very model of deportment, whose cunning but not audacious fingers have in their day tweaked the noses of Presidents who gave free tweaked the noses of Presidents who gave freedom to whole races of bondmen, Ministers of State
who organized the gigantic resources of a rich and
industrious nation and Generals who conquered a
giant confederation or sovereign States, while a
bold but loyal hand held the sharp and gittering
steel against the throats of greatness. Between
these connecting links of past and present history
occurred the following colloquy:—
SECRETARY PRO TEM. (impressively)—Orderly, I'm
here.
ORDERLY (non-committedly)—Yes, sir.

steel against the throats of greatness. Hetween these connecting links of past and present history occurred the following colloquy:—

SECRETARY PRO TEM. (Impressively)—Orderly, I'm here.

ORDERLY (non-committedly)—Yes, sir.

SECRETARY PRO TEM.—Orderly, is there a one in attendance in the ante-room?

ORDERLY—Yes, sir; several chiefs of bureaus.

SECRETARY PRO TEM.—Well, show them in, one at a time, and, orderly, in order of rank.

The owderly, taking the last command as applying to intellectual rank and, at all events, giving the last command as applying to intellectual rank and, at all events, giving the last command as applying to intellectual rank and, at all events, giving ducts, where in the Chief of Engineers, General Humphreys, a quiet, seit-spoken and modest man, with a war and peace reverd in friendly conflict to preserve his name to history—a matcheless type in our service of the solider, the scholar and gentleman. With apparent dimdence, yet without waste of words, he loard of Engineers stiting at New York, approved by himself, and requiring the nominal approval of the Secretary of War, as keeper of the military chest. The lace of the after-tim war Minister lights up with pleasure; at the very threshold of his new duttes he has come upon a familiar topic. In a friendly and confidential way he tells the patient Humphreys that he has been over the whole subject of sea coast defence with Case and the other boys ever there in the Navy Department, and that he thinks, and they think with him, that all the money now spending upon forts is dead waste, and might better be applied to the building of sub-aqueous torpedo boats, whick, under the management of the navy, have solved or harmon perfectly because kindly, did he demolish the sake of a smile came upon the features of the man of solence as the man of words wont on; but none the less credity, because kindly did he demolish the sake of the patient of heavily and confidential way he tells to the other the features of heavily and confidence of heavily and con

Pollowing General Meigs comes a national character—Joseph Hott, of Kentucky. The man who has sat in cabinets with statesmen in fact as in name, in his old age finds the quietness of a bureau place and the security of a brigadier's rank and pay better than the strife of politics, the drudgery of the Bench and the turnoil of the Bar and what is loss elsewhere is all clear gain to the army and those who compose it. Even now, sustained by the law that requires the proceedings of every military court to be sent to him for review, he is bringing to the attention of the executive head of the army some deed of injustice wrought upon that object of sympathy, "the accused," by ignorance, neglect or malice—none of them utter strangers to courts—martial. What Judge Hoit has done for the army in the last ten years the army does not fully know, and is, perhap, of it not mindful; yet, when he is gone, officers and soldiers whose lives, liberties or fortunes are staked before a court martial may well wish a worthy successor to him who has influenced, in the name of justice, the fate of thousands gone before.

"After me the delayer" the Judge Advances Con-

to him who has influenced, in the name of justice, the fate of thousands gone before.

"After me the deluge!" the Judge Advocate General might well exclaim, seeing that his successor in "the presence" is Colonel Albert J. Myer, better known as "Old Probabilities," a former surgeon in the army, who turned his earlier leisure into labor and first gave to the army fing and torch signals and field telegraph trains, and afterwards to the country the system of observation and telegraphic report of storms. His present business is to make ad interim arrangements, in the absence of the regular head of the department, for the ordering of the weather. Secretary Robeson, who, from his frequent vocal assertions after dinner, in the evening, is known to leve

A wet sheet and a flowing sea.

bespeaks a prolongation of the equinoctial winds and rains of March into April, with exceptions to be noted in favor of the nights on which he intends to go out to have a rubber, a glass of sherry and a biscuit with some of the night sea dogs on a turn of shore duty in the Navy Department. Myer, who is one of the most accommodating of men, though a little-out of sorts on Inauguration Day, promises due observance of the ambrosial nights, and leaves with the Secretary an enlarged meteorological map of New Jersey and a paper of red-headed pins, by means of which the Sage of Camden can deduce the "probabilities" of the season for Cape May and Long Branch from a series of observations running back to the slurian age.

Sings out the dusky Chesterfield, with absentminded recurrence to former scenes and occupations, and, responsive to a familiar summons, enters Surgoon General Barnes, a man of mark in dress, in society and in his prolession; harmonious within and without; a firm believer in allopathy, the Jenerson Medical College, the Protestant Episopal Church, the saving grace of kid gloves, the powers that be and are to be, in grades and distinctions of life, and a heroaster of good dinners and good stream of the company of the company

history. Various officers and civilians are also admitted to brief interviews by card, but as their business relates generally to personal profit or gratification they are referred to the proper bureau efficers or told to call again when General Belknap gets back from Texas. There is nothing in all their recttals to detain the Acting Secretary or entertain the readers of the Herald.

At thirty-five minutes past noon the genial Robeson puts on his hat and gieves, adjusts his came and eyeglasses for promenade service, and, with the Herald correspondent upon his arm, passes through a deuble rank of respectful attendants from ante-room to corridor, down the stairs and out of a building that, because of associations yet to become classic, deserves to be saved from the destruction soon to come upon it.

THE YOUNG INVESTIGATION.

The Evidence of Mr. Tainter and His Cross-Examination-Alleged Forgery of An adjourned meeting of the committee of the

Board of Supervisors was held yesterday to inquire into the charges preferred against Mr. J. B. Young, Clerk of the Board. Mr. Hawkins put in a numbe

into the charges preferred against Mr. J. B. Young. Clerk of the Board. Mr. Hawkins put in a number of documents to show the appropriation of various sums, the product of warrants drawn by Woodward. After this he put in also several documents, attached to which were adidavits certifying to the correctness of the warrants bearing the name of G. S. Miller. Mr. Hawkins claimed that some of the signatures on these documents were forgeries. He also said that Mr. Young had certified as to their correctness as Commissioner of Deeds, and that the adidavits not being filled up prevented any cruminal proceeding being taken on their certification.

Mr. Tainter was cross examined by Mr. Rufus Andrews, and said that he had been engaged on these investigations about sixteen months; that he was paid by the Comptroller, and that he began the investigation into J. B. Young's account in the Shoe and Leather Bank about February last. In answer to the question as to whether he would state positively that the checks drawn by Woodward on Young were part of the money taken from the city treasury, Mr. Tainter said, "I know of no other source from which the moneys could have come: I cannot swear that it was the identical money taken from the city treasury," and read an extract from the letter addressed to the Comptroller, already published, in which certain amounts—about twenty-seven thousand dollars—corresponded with deposits made by Woodward in the Broadway Bank, and afterwards deposited to the credit of Young in the Shoe and Leather Bank. Mr. Tainter was pressed as to the personal examination of the accounts of both Woodward and Young, and said that he had made a personal examination.

a personal examination.

At one o'clock the committee adjourned to Friday next, when several witnesses, for whom subpurnas were issued, will be examined.

FATAL BAILWAY CASUALTY.

Coroner Kessler yesterday held an inquest at the City Hail in the case of Dennis Ryan, a child four years of age, who, a week ago, was accidentally run over and killed by car 94 of the Grand street, East Broadway and Battery Railroad Company, near the Desbrosses street ferry. Deceased, in running beside the car, fell on the track before the hind wheel, which passed over his neck causing almost instant death. In the immediate vicinity of, where the accident occurred the children play on the rail track, which they cross and recross with great danger to themselves. In their verdict of accidental death the jury suggested that the cars go at a slower rate of speed at the point where this accident occurred. The parents of the deceased live at 50 Vestry street.

A STRANGER WITH A PRACTURED SKULL

A post-mortem examination has been made at the Morgue on the body of an unknown man, about thirty-five years of age, who some days ago died in Bellevue Hospital, and the result showed he had a fractured skuli. Early on the morning of the 23d uit. deceased was found by Officer King, of the Third precinct, endeavoring to gain admission to Delmonico's, Broadway and Chambers street, and taken te the station house, from which he was subsequently transferred to the Tombs and from thence to Bellevue. It was suspected that the stranger, who appeared to have been a poor German laborer, was insane, and the impression prevails that his skull had been fractured by an accidental fall. The body still remains at the Morgue for identification, and Coroner Keenan has the case in charge. the Morgue on the body of an unknown man, about

SAVED ON THE HUDSON.

A Propeller, with Thirty Passengers, Icebound at Night.

HOW THE RESCUE WAS DONE

The Last Plank Between Death and Life.

Regular by the second

A MOST SENSIBLE NEGRO.

POUGHKEEPS(E, April 7, 1873. There was a narrow escape from another dis-aster on the Hudson River at two o'clock this morning, one mile and a half north of Rhinebeck.
The propellers McManus and Reddeld left New York on Saturday night, the former for Coxsacki and the latter for Hudson. Both got along very well till after passing Rhinebeek, when they ran into ice twelve inches thick, and after butting at it several hours retreated to Rondout for a safe har-bor. This fact was telegraphed to the Redfield's owners at Hudson, whose propeller Nuhpa laid at Hudson dock receiving freight and passengers for New York. About two hundred people were on the dock, many of whom intended to take passage on the Nuhpa, but who decided not to when the telegram was received.
At seven P. M., however, she had thirty passengers on board. She crashed through the ice in safety, and, though going slowly, passed through the obstructions with comparative ease, not having to stop once till she reached a point A LITTLE SOUTH OF BARRYTOWN

at two o'clock in the morning. At this hour all the passengers had retired to rest, several of them oc-cupying berths in the cabin below the main deck and the balance in state rooms which lined the upper saloon. Suddenly the steamer came to a dead stop in the center of a huge field of ice. Backing out she ran into it again, but did not make much headway. The next time she went in, the ice broke away on each shore and the action of the tide forced the heavy fields from the west and from the east against the Nuhpa, holding her as if in a vise, and cutting a hole, all of two feet square, in her hull, just astern of midships on the starboard side. Henry Briggs and George Perry,

if in a vise, and cutting a hole, all of two foet square, in her hull, just astern of midships on the starboard side. Henry Briggs and George Perry, pilots; George H. Powers, one of the owners, and Captain Treman were in the pilot house when the shock occurred. Captain Powers hurried to the salcon, awoke the passengers, who rushed from their staterooms bewildered and panie-stricken and in their nightclothes. Captain Powers told them all that the boat was sinking, and hurried them forward where men were engaged in preparing the lifeboats for ismching. Meanwhile Captain Powers smashed in the empty stateroom doors, and hastily procured all the lifepreservers he could, which were eagerly seized by the passengers. The news of the sinking of the steamer had also been sent to the few passengers in the lower cabin, and they, too, hurried up stairs and ran forward, nearly all on board clustering in a group near the pilothouse. The boat on the starboard side was hanging on the davits and was got ready first. Captain Powers ordered the men to stand back and let THE WOMEN AND CHILDIENG WIT IN FIRST.

By this time the stern of the steamer was gradually sinking, and it was feared she might make a sudden lurch and go down, and the greatest excitement ensued. One woman threw her arms around the steward's neck, and plend with him not to let her little girl drown. He assured her the prospects were good for all to be saved. The four female passengers and three children were placed in the boat as expeditiously as possible, and the order was given to lower it. Through some misunderstanding the bow was sowered much faster than the stern, and suddenly the tacking broke and the boat with its occupants fell to the water, one or two of the ladles and one child being huried into the river. This created a wild scene, and it was feared several would be drowned. Fortunately the boat on the port side had already been lowered, and into it jumped two or three of the crew who would were flied and ready to move towards shere they were opposite t

and all except one man got across nicely. He felf in up to his neck, but got out again all right.

APTER THE PASSENGERS REACHED SHORE they walked down the railroad track to McElroy's Hotel, Rhincelinf. The household was awakened and everything was done for their comfort. Many of them lost all their clothing. One man had on sothing but a pair of stockings and an overcoat, and one or two ladies had on nothing but their night dresses. All were wet through and benumbed with the cold. While they were warming themselves by the stove a railroad watchman came running down, saying he could hear cries of distress coming from the steamer. A boat was procured and an attempt made to reach the vessel, but without success. The cries could be distinctly heard by the men in the small boat, and it was finally discovered that they came from the assistant cook—a colored man. He was asleep below the main deck when the accident happened, and did not turn up when the small boats left. He was told that they could not reach him, when he answered, "All right, boss, I'll go for'ard and do the best I can." At daylight the Nuhpa had floated down the river as far as Vanderburg's Bay, nearly opposite Kelly's dock. Captain Powers proceeded to Rondout, and secured the services of the propeller McManus and the tugboat Samuel Cornell, and with them went to the spot. The assistant cook was found in the pilot house, where he had a good fire going, and he was smoking a pipe. The Nuhpa was sunk astern to her hurricane deck, her bew being entirely one of water. On her ferward deck three valuable horses were standing in the water up to their bellies. They belonged to Engene Pulver, of Hudson, and were the only live stock on board. The balance of the freight consists of hay and straw, a light deck load and loo barrels of sand located amidships. The Nuhpa has no freight whatever in her hold. Nearly all the furniture and carpets in her saloons are ruined, and much of her joiner work ontake is carried away. The McManus and the tugboat towed her to the fla

About all of her

RIVER.

About all of her

PASSENGERS

left for Hudson from Rhinebeck on the half-past seven train this morning, and all in a rather dillapidated condition; ameng the female passengers were Mrs. Warden and ehlidren, of Hudson, who were moving to New York; they had all their narmiture on board; a family named McOase fell in the river from the small boat when it was being lowered; she had on nothing but her night clothes, and it was with "great difficulty she was rescued.

THE OFFICERS

of the Nuhpa are as follows:—Captain, R. P. Treman; Clerks, T. Traver and H. G. Kinne; First Mate, M. Fitzgerald; First Pliet, Henry Briggs; Second Pllot, George Perry; First Engin er, Nelson Doane; Second Engineer, F. Van Benschoten; Steward, Van Ness Fritz.

THE NUHPA IS OWNED

by the New York and Hudson Transportation Company, which company also owns the propeller Redfield. The accident has caused considerable consternation among steamboat men. Captain Tremper, of the Cornel, intended to have that steamer leave New York to-day or to-morrow for Rondeut, but he has countermanded the order, and now will not allow her to start till the heavy test disappears.